Nor Flood Nor Fire Will Stop Us Till We've Won

Nippon Times

Down With Tyranny in The Name of Democracy

No. 16,016 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1943 Price 15 Sen

BRILLIANT WAR RESULTS BY JAPANESE ARMY, NAVY TOLD BY DEFENSE HEADS

Severe Blow Dealt Enemy In New Guinea War Zone

OUR STAND SOLID

Foe Casualties Over 14,000; Japan's Burma Campaign Is Intensifying

War Minister General Hideki Tojo gave a detailed account of the existing war situation on the far-flung fronts before both Houses of the Diet Tuesday afternoon.

At the very outset of his speech, the War Minister pointed out to the parliamentarians that the fighting is intensifying in all directions, with the enemy growing more and more desperate in their counter-offensive.

Concerning the situation on the northeastern theater of war, War Minister Tojo drew a picture of the successful withdrawal of the unit from Kiska Island in accordance with strategic aims, stressing the fact that in face of enemy air power and seapower, the entire unit was transferred to a new field of duties without any interference from the enemy and without leaving a single man on the island. "We succeeded in effecting this," the War Minister stated, "because, I believe, by the grace of the Imperial Virtues the Navy gave self-sacrificing cooperation and the deified souls of the Attu heroes gave protection to the withdrawing troops."

U.S. Raiders Fail

The utter failure of enemy planes that came attacking Horomushiro Island, he pointed out, could be realized from the fact that the United States authorities were admitting that the attempts were quite costly.

Turning to the situation in the New Guinea and Solomons areas, General Tojo assured that our advance units in the Salamaua sector are fighting valiantly, though quite outnumbered, and have succeeded in checking the enemy's ingression. Of the powerful enemy units that landed near Lae and Finschhafen on September 4 and 22, 2,000 dead have been already counted on the field and numerous artillery pieces and rifles captured. In the Salamaua and Lae sectors, the War Minister continued, severe blows have been inflicted on the enemy. He then outlined the strategy being followed by the enemy in the area and how it is being successfully blasted by our Army and Navy Air Units.

"Our land units, too," he stated, "are persevering, indomitable and matchless in the face of adversity, and are surmounting all difficulties as if they do not exist." In land fighting, he said, our brave fighters have inflicted casualties to the enemy totalling 14,000 officers and men or more.

Coming to the Burma front, General Tojo informed that the air campaign there was intensifying, the total number of attacking enemy planes numbering about 1,000 each month, while in September the number increased to 1,600. Our Air Force, he continued, is well defending the air over Burma, French Indo-China, Thailand and Malai with a comparatively small strength.

Yunnan Front Described

Regarding the Yunnan front, the War Minister reported that our forces launched a powerful offensive against the Chungking army in the area and inflicted severe damage upon the enemy. The campaign is continuing, he stated.

The War Minister then reviewed the situation in China and Manchoukuo, stating that while continuous punitive operations are being launched against the enemy in China, quiet is being maintained in the Manchoukuo area. Defenses there are solid, he assured.

Lastly, he outlined the satisfactory progress of the Military Administration in the occupied areas in the Southern Regions.

The War Minister's report follows:

The war situation since the last report I laid before the plenary session of the Diet, as you are informed by the communiques of the Imperial Headquarters, is one of intensified warfare in all directions, in three dimensions, with the enemy growing more and more desperate in their counter-offensive.

In what follows I shall submit a report of that situation.

First, I shall give an acount of the northeastern theater of war.

In regard to the heroic end of the Yamazaki unit on Attu Island, I already presented a detailed description in this chamber the last time. As regards the unit on Kiska Island, it was decided that it should be withdrawn in accordance with our own strategic aims and on July 29 it was transferred to a new field of duties without any interference from the enemy and without leaving a single man on that island. We succeeded in effecting this in the face of enemy airpower and seapower because, I believe, under the grace of Imperial Virtues the Navy gave self-sacrificing cooperation and the deified souls of the Attu heroes gave protection to the withdrawing troops. It is clear from the official communiques on the enemy side that for two weeks the Americans were wholly unaware of the withdrawal of our troops from Kiska but continued to pound the island with bombs and gun and rifle fire, mustering enough courage to land on the island only on August 15.

Horomushiro Isle Attacked

After the withdrawal from Kiska, enemy planes came attacking Horomushiro Island, as it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at the time. The total number of attacking planes that was counted was about 30. Of that number about one-half was shot down and one-third of what remained was damaged. The United States authorities are admitting that the attempts were quite costly.

Secondly, I shall describe the situation in the New Guinea and Solomons areas.

In the New Guinea area, one of our units had been confronted by a powerful enemy force in the district south of Salamaua since the spring. On June 30, a contingent of the enemy force landed on a district southeast of Salamaua. Our advance unit, though quite outnumbered, fought valiantly and succeeded in checking their ingression. On September 4 and 22, the enemy landed powerful units near Lae and Finschhafen. Our Army and Navy air units in these areas in close cooperation with our land forces are now attacking the enemy in the Finschhafen area. The latest report to hand says that the enemy have left 2,000 dead on the field and we have captured 14 artillery pieces and numerous rifles.

In regard to the engagements near Salamaua and Lae, our forces have inflicted severe blows on the enemy and have completed massing in the area north of Lae in mid-October, while our units in the area south of Madang are fighting the enemy that have advanced as far as the western bank on the upper reaches of the River Ramu since mid-October.

The enemy strength in this area consists of about 1,200 planes in first-line service and 1,800 planes in reserve. The enemy strategy here is first to secure airpower by means of its superior numerical strength, then to land in the area over which the airpower has been established, to build an air base there as quickly as possible, to extend the airpower from that base and to advance step by step. Ever since the Americans landed, they have studiedly avoided engagements with our land forces whom they fear above all, have sought to increase their strength, to cut our communications with the rear and by means of powerful air and naval units, have taken to the offensive after ascertaining a decrease in our first-line strength.

To meet these attacks, our Army

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Chungking Admits Heavy Casualties In Kaolikang Fight

Domei

CANTON, October 26.—Admitting heavy casualties on its side in the fighting in the Kaolikang mountain range, the Chungking Military Council yesterday issued the following war communique: "1. Fighting at Chikungfang in the Kaolikang range in Yunnan Province and in the sectors south of Memienkwan (North of Tungyueh) continues fierce. Heavy casualties have been suffered by the Chungking army in that area. "2. The battle at Litsaipa along the Nu river increased in intensity on the morning of October 22 and fierce combats are in progress." Forestalling the Chungking army's machinations to secure bridge-heads on the western bank of the Nu river, the Imperial Forces had been staging an annihilative encirclement campaign in the 10,000-foot high Kaolikang mountain range.

130 Enemy Warships, 70 Transports Sunk In 4 Months

SHIMADA SPEAKS

More Than 1,600 Planes Smashed; Operations Over Wide Areas Reviewed

"The Imperial Navy, with full confidence in its ability born of many years of intensive training, is prepared to intercept and annihilate the enemy at any time. All the officers and men, bearing the Imperial Will constantly in mind and replete with a vigorous morale and an indefatigable spirit, mean to fight on until the enemy is crushed, bring the war to a successful conclusion and thereby respond to the Imperial Wish."

Thus declared Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada in his report given before both Houses at the 83rd extraordinary session of the Diet on Tuesday.

Navy Minister Shimada's report was given in the form of an outline of naval operations and covered the main theaters of the war in the Indian Ocean and in the North and South Pacific areas.

Japan's defense in and around the occupied areas is being tightened with the Imperial Forces continuing to crush enemy counter-offensives at every turn, he said, adding that the Imperial Navy in the Indian Ocean is carrying out daring attacks by submarine and aircraft against the enemy's rear and is guarding the vast expanse of the seas to the eastern coast of far-off Africa.

In referring to the repeated air raids carried out against the northwestern part of Australia, the Navy Minister said that all key bases of the enemy were attacked and heavy damage was inflicted upon military establishments there.

Northern Defense Solid

Continuing, he referred to the successful withdrawal of the Japanese Forces from Kiska, the abortive raid on Kitachishima and the surprise attack made on Attu by the Japanese Air Units, and pointed to the fact that our defense in the North is solid.

In dealing with the battles in the South Pacific, which are described as having become intensified, Navy Minister Shimada said that the Japanese Navy Landing Units in eastern New Guinea, in close collaboration with the Army Units, are exerting themselves to annihilate the enemy.

Japanese Submarine Units are conducting daring operations in extensive areas, he continued, and in the period since June up to the present, sank 20 enemy vessels and, moreover, sank one cruiser of the San Francisco type on July 20 in waters south of San Cristobal, a B-class cruiser on September 12 in waters east of the New Hebrides and two destroyers on October 3 in the South Pacific. In the South Pacific, moreover, he added, during the four months since July, Japanese Navy and Air Units have confirmedly accounted for 22 enemy submarines.

Then the Navy Minister gave the composite war results scored by the Navy in the four months prior to his report made yesterday, as follows:

Seacraft sunk; 17 cruisers, 18 destroyers, 22 submarines, 70 transports and 73 seacraft of other types. In addition numerous seacraft were damaged and 1,613 enemy planes were shot down and damaged.

Report Follows

The Navy Minister's report follows:

I wish to present to you an outline of our naval operations since my report at the 82nd extraordinary session of the Diet.

Japan's superior strategic foothold built by the Imperial Army and Navy in the western Pacific and in the Indian Ocean since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has continually been strengthened. In incessant daring operations, the Imperial Forces continue to smash the enemy at every turn. The enemy, on his part, has been carrying on tenacious counter-offensives in every direction, and the situation is indeed serious with aspects of a decisive battle on all fronts.

Under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor, the Imperial Navy, imbued with a burning fighting spirit, has been hard at work,

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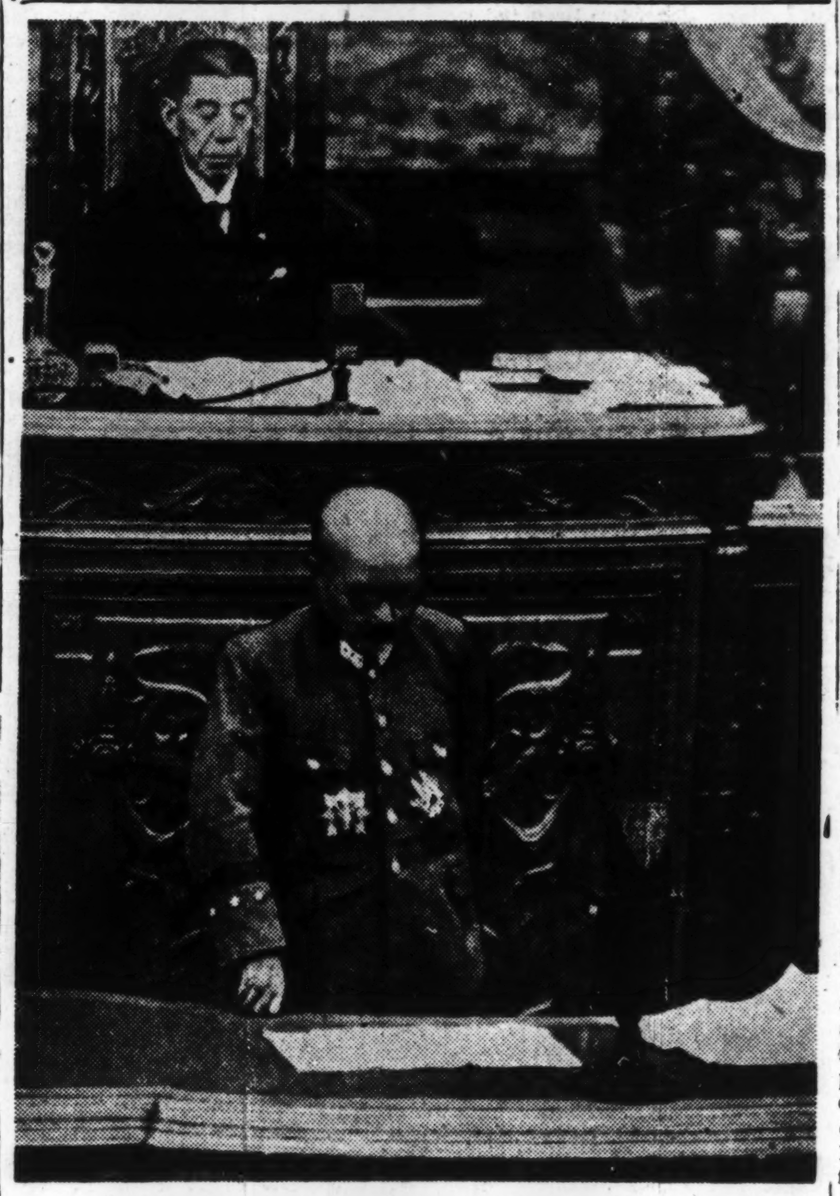
Shows Way to Nation



Ultimate victory in the War is certain, so long as each of the 100,000,000 people of Nippon forgets self and contributes his share in the task toward crushing our enemies, the United States and Britain, declared Prime Minister Hideki Tojo in his administrative address on Tuesday before the 83rd Extraordinary Diet Session. The photo shows the Prime Minister addressing the House of Peers. Presiding is Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the Upper House.

58 ENEMY RAIDERS DOWNED AT RABAUL

War Situation in New Guinea Turns Favorable With Daring Nippon Attacks

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, October 26.—Japanese Navy Air Units and Army Ground Units cooperated in shooting down 58 and damaging two out of the total of 200 enemy planes which came over Rabaul, on the eastern end of New Britain Island, in several waves in Saturday and Sunday mornings.

The enemy planes shot down by the Japanese Navy Planes and Army ground batteries were Lockheed P-38's, Consolidated B-24's and North American B-25's. Of the total of 58 shot down 10 were accounted for by the ground batteries. Two Consolidated B-24's were damaged.

In repulsing the enemy in this air battle the Japanese lost 20 planes. It is recalled that enemy fighters and bombers came over Rabaul on October 12, with 200 planes, and on October 18, with 100 planes.

Situation Turns Favorable

The war situation along the southern bank of the Song River, New Guinea, is turning favorable to the Japanese Forces, states Domei.

Latest field dispatches indicate that the engagements in the vicinity of the mouth of the Song River, north of Finschhafen, are growing in intensity. The enemy has built strong positions in the triangular jungle area southwest of Finschhafen, and is frantically trying to stop the onslaughts of the Japanese Forces.

At 2 a.m. on October 17, the Sugino Advance Corps landed on the southern bank of the Song River and subsequently succeeded in piercing into the enemy position by daring "human bullet" tactics and the general war situation is gradually turning in favor of our forces.

The severe engagements going on in this area were admitted also in the enemy's communiques which stated that the Japanese have successively driven wedges into the American-Australian positions during the past several days and are pressing steadily on Austro-U.S. forces.

The enemy losses so far ascertained include more than 2,000 dead left behind. The total losses, including those sustained by enemy troops south of Madang, are estimated at over 10,000.

QUICK TEMPO MARKS DIET DELIBERATIONS

Lower House Interpellations End This Evening; To Be Continued by Peers

Proceedings of the 83rd extraordinary session of the Diet are to go forward at record speed. Entering into plenary sessions at once Tuesday afternoon, both Houses have deliberated on the bills before them at an unexampled tempo. Interpellations in the House of Representatives will be concluded by about 4 p.m. today and continued in the House of Peers tonight.

The House of Representatives Tuesday met in a plenary session immediately after the opening ceremony and passed the House's response to the Imperial Message.

The House of Peers met at 2 p.m. and after passing the House's response to the Imperial Message elected the same standing committeemen as in the last session of the Diet.

Before both Houses, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo explained the Outlines of National Administration in the Current Situation which had previously been adopted by the Government, in which he surveyed the situation at home and abroad, gave an account of the recent developments in East Asia, emphasized the fact that the one way to meet the desperate counter-offensive of the United States and Britain is to gear the nation fully for a decisive war, especially by strengthening our air force, and declared that there is only victory at the end of the road for the nations of Greater East Asia.

War Minister General Tojo and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada then laid before the two Houses reports on the events of the War of Greater East Asia covering the period between the last session of the Diet and the current session.

Both Houses at once passed resolutions expressing thanks to the officers and men of the Imperial Army and Navy fighting on the front and condolences to the bereaved families over the precious sacrifices made in the great cause of Greater East Asia. The War and Navy Ministers then made speeches in reply.

In the House of Peers, six bills, including the Air Defense Law Amendment Bill, were brought up, while in the Lower House eight bills, including the Munitions Company Bill, were brought up. They were then sent to special committees and after the adjournment of the plenary sessions the committees of both Houses at once began deliberations.

TOJO INFORMS THE DIET WAR GETTING INTENSE BUT ASSURES VICTORY

Prime Minister, However, Stresses Need to Bolster Fighting Power

ENEMY IS FRANTIC

Resorting to Reckless Counter-Offensive; Progress in East Asia Cited

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo told the Imperial Diet on Tuesday that the United States and Britain are frantically resorting to an all-out counter-offensive against Japan, as a consequence of which the fighting is daily growing more intense and furious, but that Japan's ultimate victory is certain.

Today, two years after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, our enemies, the United States and Britain, are frantic over the war situation because they find Japan's fighting strength being speedily expanded as a result of the solid unity of the peoples of Greater East Asia cooperating with the Japanese Empire and as a result of the transformation of the rich resources of this region into fighting power, the Prime Minister declared.

The Prime Minister gave his administrative address at the House of Peers at 2 p.m. on Tuesday and repeated it later in the House of Representatives. It was the first day of the 3 day 83rd Extraordinary Diet Session.

At such a time, the Prime Minister stressed that the duty of the 100,000,000 people of Japan lies solely in rapidly expanding the nation's fighting power. It was for this purpose, he said, that the 83rd Extraordinary Diet Session has been called to deliberate on appropriate measures.

Vigorous Action Promised

All necessary measures for the strengthening of the internal national structure to effect the speedy expansion of the munitions industries, especially the epochal expansion of air power, will be carried out vigorously and resolutely without being bound by the traditions and past usages of government offices, the Prime Minister asserted.

The establishment as of November 1 of the three Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce, of Munitions and of Transportation and Communications, is to conform the management of administrative affairs with decisive warfare, the Prime Minister said. He added that the move will effect an extensive reduction of government personnel.

It was also stressed by the Prime Minister that the Government has decided on a policy for a thorough simplification of the budget.

Turning to the situation in Greater East Asia, the Prime Minister declared that with the independence of Burma and that more recently of the Philippines, the great ideal underlying the foundation of our Empire—that of enabling all nations each to have its proper place and all peoples to live in peace and security—is being realized step by step. East Asia, he said, has emerged as the "Greater East Asia for Greater East Asia" and is making a vigorous start as the vanguard in the construction of a new World based on ethical principles.

The Prime Minister paid tribute to President Wang Ching-wei and other officials of the Republic of China who are giving their utmost efforts toward the attainment of the ideal of a "China for the Chinese." In this connection, he said he could not help expressing his feeling of deep sympathy and compassion for the people under the Chungking regime who are "still involved in fratricidal struggle and cannot participate in the great undertaking of rejuvenating China."

Regarding the fundamental revision of the Basic Treaty between Japan and China, the Prime Minister said the work had progressed to such an extent that it will shortly be put into concrete form.

Axis Position Unshaken

The Prime Minister touched briefly on the situation in Europe. He regretted the shameless act of betrayal of the Badoglio regime in Italy but assured his listeners that the "position of sure victory of the Axis Powers has not in the least been affected."

The text of the Prime Minister's address follows:

Today, on this occasion of the opening ceremony of the Imperial Diet, I am filled with deep emotion and trepidation by the very gracious Imperial Rescript which has been specially granted us. In reverent obedience to the Imperial Will, I, together with you, wish to pursue our heavy responsibilities in this decisive war situation with all our efforts, speedily attain our war aim and thus put the mind of His Imperial Majesty at ease.

Nearly two years have elapsed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the officers and men of the Imperial Forces, under the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty, by overcoming every difficulty, are crushing the obstinate counter-attacks of the enemy and expanding their war successes. Together with you I express my heartfelt thanks to the officers and men for their skillful strategy and gallant fighting and for all their indescribable hardships. Furthermore, at this opportunity, I wish, together with you again, reverently to express my sincere respect to those who have given their lives for our fatherland, to pray for the quick recovery and early return to service of those officers and men who are wounded or sick and to convey my deepest sympathy to those families who have given their beloved ones to the cause of our Empire.

On the homefront, our fellow countrymen, while sending their sons or their brothers to the front lines, are bending their efforts chiefly to the strengthening of our fighting power in order that our officers and men may demonstrate that fighting power on the battle lines freely in every manner without a single anxious thought about home. With full cognizance of the immensity of the achievements and the hardships of our countrymen in carrying on these efforts, I wish with you to express to these fellow countrymen my profound appreciation.

Enemy is Desperate

Viewing the present war situation as a whole, our enemies, the United States and Britain, who have tasted miserable defeat in various battles in the early stages of this war and are confronted by the fact of Japan's fighting strength being speedily expanded as a result of the solid unity of the peoples of Greater East Asia cooperating with our Empire and as a result of the transformation of the rich resources of this region into fighting power, have in great consternation determined to make a great counter-offensive against Japan and speedily overwhelm us.

The United States and Britain, risking all dangers and making no choice of the means, have entered upon an attempt at counter-offensive and the fighting is daily growing more intense and furious. Taking advantage of this opportunity, when the enemy is daring to drive forward blindly against us, Japan is dealing telling blows, destroying the enemy's fighting power and securing the road to victory. Our duty as the people of Japan in meeting this tense situation lies solely in rapidly expanding our nation's fighting power. It lies in completely organizing, with the utmost speed and without interruption, the victorious fighting power with which to deal severe blows against the American and British enemies and thus fully and satisfactorily supply the demands of the fighting lines. This responsibility is by no means an easy one. With past ways of thinking and past ways of doing things this task can never be done. Only when all the 100,000,000 people truly abandon all their past habits and customs which are not consonant with the present needs and bend their entire might to this task can it be done. Moreover, the changing war situation does not spare us a single moment.

Herein lies, indeed, the reason why the Government have decided on the "Principles for the Management of National Administration under the Present Situation." And herein also lies the reason why the Government have requested the Imperial Throne to convoke this session of the Imperial Diet to request its deliberation of the various emergency measures relative to the present situation.

The primary object of the reform of the management of national administration which the Government intend to carry out at this time is to be found in effecting a bold and vigorous prosecution of war leadership by rendering still closer the relation between the Supreme Command and national affairs and furthermore, while carrying out vigorous and timely measures on foreign affairs as one aspect of the effort to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion, in the radical strengthening of the various internal structures in accordance with this objective. The object of the strengthening of the internal national structure lies in the indomitable and in-

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HIGHLIGHTS OF SPEECH

The highlights of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's administrative address to the 83rd Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet on Tuesday follows:

The United States and Britain, risking all dangers and making no choice of the means, have resorted to a desperate counter-offensive and the fighting is daily growing more intense and furious.

In the light of the developments thus far since the outbreak of the war, however, taking a long view of the conditions in Greater East Asia and the general war situation as affecting the enemy and our side, "we are fortified still more in our conviction in the certainty of our victory."

Japan's grand mission of emancipating the countries and peoples of Greater East Asia from the yoke of the United States and Britain is making steady progress along unmistakable lines—as witnessed by the independence of Burma and more recently of the Philippines.

Further efforts will be made to promote the welfare of the inhabitants of Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Celebes and others in the Southern Regions who have been granted the right of political participation to the extent commensurate with the degree of their ability.

The great ideal underlying the foundation of the Japanese Empire, that of enabling all nations each to have its proper place and all peoples to live in peace and security, is being realized step by step. East Asia has emerged as the Greater East Asia for Greater East Asia and is making a vigorous start as the vanguard in the construction of a new world based on ethical principles.

Japan hails the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose and declares to the world through the Diet session its determination to support and cooperate with that Government for the independence of India.

Work has progressed to such an extent on the revision of the Basic Treaty between Japan and China that it will shortly be put into concrete form.

Profound sympathy must be expressed for the people under the Chungking regime who are still involved in fratricidal struggle and cannot participate with the Republic of China, led by President Wang Ching-wei, in the great undertaking of building a "China for the Chinese."

Our duty as the people of Japan in meeting the present tense situation when the enemy is recklessly concentrating all efforts on a counter-offensive lies solely in rapidly expanding our nation's fighting power. With that in mind, the present Diet session has been convoked to deliberate on measures for the reform of the management of the national administration.

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

(Continued from Page 1)

flexible efforts of the officials as well as the people at large, together, to effect the speedy expansion of the munitions industries, especially the epochal expansion of air power, and with this as the basis to perfect Japan's structure for sure victory.

Now is the moment for our 100,000,000 people, every single one of us, to take our battle positions and for all of us, with a reborn spirit, literally to concentrate our total strength on the single point of complete victory.

Vigorous Action

With this conviction the Government have renewed their determination and have resolved to carry out all necessary measures vigorously and resolutely without being bound by the traditions and past usages of government offices.

In connection with the concrete measures for the strengthening of the internal national structure, they have been announced from time to time. The emphasis is placed upon the management of administrative affairs in full conformance with the demands of decisive warfare, the expansion of national mobilization and the strengthening of the internal defense structure. As to the basic measures on the method of execution, the Government will endeavor to heighten the national morale and, at the same time, will of course take all measures for the purpose of unifying national opinion. On the basis of the points I have made, the Government have promptly undertaken to carry out the plans to strengthen the internal structure.

As a plan to conform the management of administrative affairs with decisive warfare, the Government have taken up the readjustment of the administrative structure, starting with the establishment of the three Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce, of Munitions and of Transportation and Communications, and are again effecting an extensive reduction of government personnel. Furthermore the Government have decided, along with the renovation of government business, the policy for a thorough simplification of the budget.

With regard to the expansion of national mobilization, the Government have speedily pushed forward measures for the suspension of the system of general postponement of conscription of students and for the expansion and universalization of the scope of military and industrial conscription and, in this connection, have decided upon war emergency measures relative to education.

With respect to the strengthening of the internal defense, the Government have decided to establish anew the General Air Defense Headquarters in order to unify the management of internal defense administration and furthermore have adopted the policy to disperse people and establishment in the capital and important cities to other localities.

To Decide War's Outcome

It is my belief that whether or not the complete strengthening of the internal national structure will be speedily and vigorously accomplished now will decide the success or failure of the War of Greater East Asia. From this viewpoint, the Government on their part intend to pursue their task, whether it be concerning the future management of matters already decided upon or whether it be concerning various other matters upon which new action must be taken, with an attitude of dogged persistence and decision so that results are certain to be achieved and thereby the demands of military operations be fully satisfied. In this unprecedently grave war situation, the Government earnestly desire the wholehearted cooperation of all our countrymen.

In this great war of justice in which our Empire was unavoidably compelled to rise to fight for its defense and existence and speedily to eradicate the root evils by overcoming all obstacles and thereby emancipate Greater East Asia, there is not the slightest doubt but that we believe that the ultimate victory will be ours. In the light of the developments in our operations since the outbreak of war and when at this time we realistically take a long view of the conditions in Greater East Asia and the general situation of offense and defense on our side and in the enemy camp, we are fortified still more in our conviction in the certainty of our victory. So long as our 100,000,000 people, making the present stage of the war the turning point, take up their battle positions and, renewing all the more their determination, give their all for the sake of our August Sovereign and thereby concentrate their total might on the one point of crushing the United States and Britain, only victory awaits us in the future.

Looking at the situation in Europe, the shameless act of betrayal of Badoglio and his group in Italy is a matter of profound regret to us. Their conduct has only confused the Italian people in choosing their own path and have thrown them into the direct distress, but the position of sure victory of the Axis Powers has not in the least been affected.

Thanks to the dexterous and effective measures taken by Fuehrer Hitler, Duce Mussolini, gathering around him men of the same mind and establishing a new government, is now in a position to continue to march forward to crush the United States and Britain by joining forces with Japan and Germany. Japan and Germany promptly recognized the new Government. My hearty felicitation goes to Duce Mussolini for his return to power and my sincere hope for the continuation of his vigorous efforts.

Germany Prepared

In meeting the new developments of the European war situation, Germany, having boldly carried out with extraordinary determination a very careful and large-scale internal general mobilization, is now poised to put into execution her new plan of free and untrammelled military operations in all directions taking advantage of her strong and solid position in Europe. Japan expects and believes firmly that her ally, Germany, will, in due course, attain the desired results in the coming new operations and that the day will soon arrive when she will, in full collaboration with Japan, bring the United States and Britain to their knees.

Turning to the situation in Greater East Asia, we find that the grand task of emancipating from the bondage of the sworn enemies, the United States and Britain, the countries and peoples of this region who have for many years been agonized by the ambitions of those predatory powers, is making steady progress along unmistakable lines. Burma recently became independent, and now we have just witnessed the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines. Whatever Japan has promised out of international good faith is always surely and unfailingly being realized in a concrete form. This is indeed nothing other than the substantial manifestation of the great ideal of Hakko Ichiu underlying the foundation of our Empire and this certainly meets the innermost aspirations of our nation.

Today, Manchoukuo, with His Majesty the Emperor in person manifesting a gracious example, is making steady and signal progress, all her people firmly united and her friendly relations with our country ever-growing in cordiality, and her co-operation toward Japan in both the material and spiritual fields is very great indeed. We take this opportunity to express our thanks to Manchoukuo for her unflagging co-operation and, at the same time, our intention to extend increasing efforts to assist the continuation of her healthy development.

Regarding the Republic of China, you are aware that since the beginning of this year, Japan has, in pursuance of her established policy, been rapidly proceeding with concrete measures with reference to many questions, including the rendition of concessions. As regards the fundamental revision of the Basic Treaty between Japan and China, the work has progressed to such an extent that it will shortly be put into concrete form.

Praises Wang Ching-wei

A short time ago, the President and concurrently the Chief of the Executive Yuan, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, came to Japan. I had a heart-to-heart talk with him, exchanging frank opinions concerning the methods of joint prosecution of war by Japan and China, and reached a complete agreement of opinions.

To the spirit of burning enthusiasm of President Wang and other officials and people of China, who, in perfect accord with the real intentions of Japan, are ready to go vigorously forward for the attainment of the ideal of a "China for the Chinese" and for the emancipation of the billion people of Greater East Asia, I wish, once again, to pay my hearty respect. When the situation is such as I have stated, I cannot help expressing my feeling of deep sympathy and compassion for the people under the Chungking regime who are still involved in the fratricidal struggle and cannot participate in the great undertaking of rejuvenating China and cannot share the glory of carrying out the grand task common to all the peoples of Greater East Asia.

As regards Thailand, measures were completed a short time ago for the incorporation into the territory of Thailand four states in northern Malai and two of the Shan states.

Japanese-Thai relations are increasing in cordiality day by day, and for the co-operation extended by Thailand to our country we are profoundly thankful. Japan is determined to continue to extend her utmost co-operative efforts for the progress and prosperity of Thailand.

On the first of August, Burma, I am happy to say, became an independent nation. Deprived of her national life by the sinister designs of Britain, Burma had for many years been held in the throes of agony under the growing despotic rule of the British. But when the War of Greater East Asia broke out she resolutely rose and has since co-operated wholeheartedly with Japan. Now the age-long aspiration of the Burmese people has been fulfilled and their independence has become an accomplished fact. Together with you, gentlemen, I wish to take this opportunity to express my congratulations for the independence of Burma and my hope for her vigorous development and, at the same time, to give expression to our confident expectation that she will continue her valiant fight in co-operation with Japan on the first line of the defence of Greater East Asia. As for Japan, we are strongly determined to extend our increasing co-operation and support for the progress and prosperity of Burma.

Felicitates Philippines

On the 14th of this month, we greeted the auspicious day of the independence of the Republic of the Philippines. Having ridden herself of the 400 years of alien rule and in particular of the deception and oppression of the United States, the Philippines has at last been emancipated. Under the vigorous leadership of President Laurel, the 18,000,000 people of the Philippines are about to embark upon the road for the construction of the "Philippines for the Filipinos" and, at the same time, for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the establishment of Greater East Asia based on justice. Japan earnestly hopes that this great undertaking of the Philippine nation will progress smoothly and is, at the same time, firmly resolved to continue her cooperative efforts for the successful accomplishment of that undertaking.

In the previous session, I made a declaration in this Chamber with reference to the political participation of the inhabitants of Sumatra, Djawa, Borneo, and the Celebes and others to the extent commensurate with the degree of their ability. Concrete measures taken in this regard have since made very smooth progress. These people are increasingly demonstrating their effective cooperation with Japan for the successful prosecution of the present war. I wish once more to express to them our heartfelt appreciation and, at the same time, to declare that we will exert further efforts to promote their welfare.

Thus, as I have stated, the great ideal underlying the foundation of our Empire, that of enabling all nations each to have its proper place and all peoples to live in peace and security, is being realized step by step. East Asia, which for many long years was exposed to the remorseless aggression of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands and suffered from their ruthless exploitation, has now emerged as the Greater East Asia for Greater East Asia and is making a vigorous start as the vanguard in the construction of a new world based on ethical principles.

Turning to India, we find her 400,000,000 people still under Britain's ruthless heel, and, with the ambition of the United States recently added to that pressure, continuing to experience indescribable miseries.

The cruel rule of Britain and the outrageous conduct of the Anglo-American forces have further intensified the friction and antagonism between them and the Indian people, creating profound social confusion accompanying an unprecedentedly great famine. The miserable condition which is becoming aggravated day by day and month by month is admitted even by Britain and the United States themselves.

With many Indian patriots thrown into prison by the British and millions of innocent people thrown into the agonies of starvation, the conditions in India at present, are, indeed, a tragic spectacle in the world and the object of common grievance of all humanity. Such a situation we can by no means leave to take its own course.

Aid to India Pledged

At this very juncture, Indians who hold their motherland close to their hearts have risen in unity under the leadership of the patriot, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, and on the 21st of this month the Provisional Government of India was established. Thereupon Japan proceeded to recognize that Government on the 23rd. It is truly a great pleasure for us to declare to the world through this Chamber that Japan is determined to support that Government consistently in the future and to put forth her utmost efforts for the independence and emancipation of India.

The complete independence and freedom of India and the lasting prosperity of her 400,000,000 people are what Japan sincerely desires. I have not the slightest doubt that in this purpose Japan may count not only upon the wholehearted co-operation of all the Greater East Asian peoples but also meet the earnest desire of all high-minded people throughout the world. It is my strong conviction that this rising tide of the movement for emancipation and the active cooperation of the peoples of Greater East Asia will inevitably bring in the not distant future the glorious day of independence, freedom and prosperity to India.

I have expressed the views and convictions of the Government in meeting the serious situation of the War. I earnestly hope that you will fully understand the determination of the Government and continue to give your wholehearted support. At the same time, I earnestly hope that you will deliberate on the Budget and legislative bills which the Government have presented and give them your speedy approval.

NAVY MINISTER'S REPORT

(Continued From Page 1)

in cooperation with the Army, to seek out and annihilate the enemy on the far-flung war fronts.

I shall now classify the major operations during the interval into those in the Indian Ocean, in the North and South Pacific areas and give you an outline of them in the order named.

In the Indian Ocean, the Imperial Navy, in response to the Army's Burma operations, has been tightening its defense in and around the occupied areas, carrying out daring attacks by submarine and aircraft against the enemy's rear and guarding the vast expanse of the seas to the eastern coast of far-off Africa.

On October 12, Imperial Navy Air Units surprise-raided Ceylon and Madras on the eastern coast of India and blasted enemy shipping and military establishments there.

In the northwestern part of Australia, crack Imperial Navy Air Units carrid out repeated raids on Port Darwin, Brock's Creek and Dryesdale, all key bases of enemy large-type aircraft, and shot down and destroyed a total of 59 enemy aircraft and inflicted heavy damage on enemy military establishments there. In all these raids, the enemy's defense was particularly tight and spirited air duels were staged at every turn. Some of our aircraft, before reaching their objectives, were rendered single-winged in combats with enemy machines, but still they successfully accomplished their assignments and returned.

Morale Enhanced

In the northern Pacific area, the gallant fighting on Attu Island aroused the morale of our officers and men to a still higher pitch and spirited engagements were kept up. Late in July, the total strength of our Army and Navy Forces guarding Kiska Island was withdrawn to the enemy's utter surprise and was transferred to a new post without receiving the slightest hindrance by the enemy.

On September 12, enemy aircraft attempted a raid on Kitachishima, but crack Japanese Army and Navy Units intercepted them and forthwith shot down the greater half of them.

On October 14, Imperial Navy Air Units surprise-attacked Attu Island and blasted and set ablaze enemy military installations there.

Thus, our defense in the North remains solid.

Fierce battles have been going on in the South Pacific. Air combats in that area have been particularly intense. In the air battle off Lunga on June 16, our Navy Air Units in daring operations sank seven enemy transports and thereby dealt a serious blow to the enemy's preparations for a counter-offensive. However, the enemy assiduously replenished its strength and has been intensifying his counter-offensive in the Solomons and New Guinea since the end of June. Thereupon fighting became fiercer, with powerful opposing forces pitted against each other at a close range.

Powerful enemy units landed on Rendova Island in the central part of the Solomon Islands and on New Georgia Island respectively on June 30 and July 5. Thenceforth, these areas have turned into scenes of severe engagements by army, navy and air forces and the Imperial Navy Units, in exceedingly close collaboration with Army Units, made daring attacks against the enemy on the spot day and night consecutively, and also dealt great blows to enemy warships, aircraft and transports.

Meanwhile, our Army Units and Navy Landing Units operating in hitherto-untrodden jungles, overcame epidemics, fought valiantly under daily air raids by numerous enemy planes and smashed enemy landing forces by making daring attacks on them. The Navy Air Units, also, in concert with these activities by comrade forces, counter-attacked powerful enemy air raiders and exerted themselves to attack enemy warships and vessels and landing points and to smash the foe's air units in defiance of enemy reconnaissance and anti-aircraft gunfire. Moreover, they carried out fierce bombing raids against the enemy's rear lines and supply bases in the far-off Banikoro, Funafuti and Canton Islands.

Foe Warships Sunk

Meanwhile, our destroyer squadrons frequently attacked powerful enemy surface-craft in adjoining waters and sank six enemy cruisers and six destroyers and either sank or damaged five transports and other vessels in the night battle in Kula Gulf, the night battle off Kulambangra Island and other sea battles.

Seriously shocked by these losses, the enemy reinforced his military strength in the same area more and more vigorously since the middle part of July and landed powerful units on Vella Lavella on August 15. Japanese Navy Units immediately launched repeated attacks against them, causing severe damage to enemy warships and aircraft.

Thus, the fighting in the New Georgia area where the Japanese and enemy units were engaged in fierce battles grew in severity, while by virtue of the valiant and daring attacks of our Forces, the enemy suffered immense losses. Early in October, our Units in this area were concentrated and were deployed respectively to adjoining bases without suffering any obstruction by the enemy.

In the eastern section of New Guinea also, the engagements are being continued at the zenith of intensity, with the Japanese and enemy forces confronting each other at a close range and engaged in continual, vigorous battles. Our Navy Landing Units, in close collaboration with Army Units, are exerting themselves to annihilate the enemy under hardships and prevailing epidemics.

Meanwhile, the aerial battles which started at the Hopoi area simultaneously with the foe's landing operations there on September 4, were extremely severe. Great war results were achieved in the joint attacks by our Army and Navy Air Units against enemy transports on the same day, in the raids by Navy Air Units against enemy warships and vessels anchoring in the Bay of Morobe on September 12 and in the attacks on enemy warships and vessels anchoring there, as well as on military establishments in the same area which were carried out during the period from October 12 to 15.

Attack Transports

Especially, on September 22, our Units daringly approached enemy transports and carried out torpedo attacks against them off Krechin Promontory despite their inferior strength and, simultaneously, engaged in valiant aerial duels with enemy fighters who outnumbered the Japanese by six to one, sinking at one stroke three enemy cruisers, two destroyers and one transport and shooting down 14 enemy planes.

Thus, enemy losses since September include 18 transports, four cruisers and two destroyers sunk and 21 transports, four cruisers and four destroyers damaged and set ablaze, as well as many other smaller craft.

Next, I will speak on submarine warfare. Our Submarine Units are always conducting daring operations in extensive areas and, in the period since June up to the present, sank 20 enemy vessels totaling 178,000 tons. Moreover, they sank one enemy cruiser of the San Francisco type on July 20 in waters south of San Cristobal Island, a B-class cruiser on September 12 in waters east of the New Hebrides and two destroyers on October 3 in the South Pacific.

Mopping-up operations against enemy submarines in the seas of Greater East Asia have been vigorously carried on. In defiance of natural hazards and adverse climatic conditions, our sea and air Units have been engaged day in and day out in defense and convoy duties. During the four months since July, these Units confirmedly sunk 22 enemy submarines.

The composite war results scored by the Imperial Navy in the four months since my last report are as follows:

Seacraft sunk:
- 17 cruisers
- 18 destroyers
- 22 submarines
- 70 transports (aggregating about 320,000 tons)
- 73 seacraft of other types

In addition, numerous enemy seacraft have been damaged.

As against this, our loss consists of six destroyers and 12 seacraft of other types.

1,613 Planes Blasted

In addition, a total of 1,613 enemy aircraft have been shot down or damaged, while our loss amounts to 415 aircraft. These figures attest to the severity of the air battles and to the fact that the ultimate issue of the war will be decided, in large measure, by air battles. Grim air duels are still in progress day and night.

Extraordinary pains are being taken by our officers and men who, pitted against great odds, are set on annihilating the enemy. With indomitable fighting spirit and with superb ability born of intensive training, they are confident of being able to crush the enemy.

The enemy, while keeping these heavy losses in scrupulous secrecy, has been giving out fabulous figures regarding our losses, but there is no doubt that truth will out in the not distant future.

The war situation has been increasing in seriousness, with grim combats in progress everywhere. The Imperial Army and Navy have been showing their true metal at every turn and vindicating their prestige to the whole world. The enemy, on his part, has been intensifying his counter-offensive by mustering all available strength.

Since September, enemy mobile units have attempted attacks against Minamitorishima, Gilbert Islands and Otorishima, but have fled in utter disorder. But it is only to be expected that fiercer fighting will be staged everywhere in the future and we should be constantly on our guard. I think it is time, therefore, that the whole nation should be mobilized to the fullest extent and placed on a full-fledged war footing in preparation for the forthcoming decisive battle.

The Imperial Navy, with full confidence in its ability born of many years of intensive training, is prepared to intercept and annihilate the enemy at any time. All the officers and men, bearing the Imperial Will constantly in mind and replete with a vigorous morale and an indefatigable spirit, mean to fight on until the enemy is annihilated, bring the war to a successful conclusion and thereby respond to the Imperial Wish.

In conclusion, I wish to pay sincere homage to those officers and men who have laid down their lives for the country and to express my deep sympathies to their bereaved families.

JAPANESE EMBASSY IS OPENED IN MANILA

Ambassador Murata Visits P.I. Foreign Office to Report on Formal Inauguration

Domei

MANILA, October 26.—The Japanese Embassy in Manila was formally opened today in a ceremony held at 9:30 a.m. and Ambassador Shozo Murata paid a formal call to the Philippine Foreign Office at 10:30 a.m. to report on the inauguration of the Embassy.

Meanwhile, the Philippine Foreign Office, the first to be established in the history of the Philippines, has started its activities in full blast.

With more than 10 countries having extended their recognition to the new-born Republic and the first Philippine Ambassador to Japan appointed, the Foreign Office is deluged with business.

Foreign Minister Claro M. Recto, who had been confined to bed since October 20, recovered from illness yesterday and attended the ceremony for administering an oath to newly appointed Ambassador to Tokyo, Jorge B. Vargas.

Following the ceremony, President Jose P. Laurel appointed Emilio Abello, former Assistant Justice Commissioner, as Foreign Vice-Minister.

Foreign Minister Recto is reported to have held a conference with the newly-appointed Foreign Vice-Minister on matters relating to the machinery of the Foreign Office and international situation centering around the establishment of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

Foreign Vice-Chief Named

Domei

MANILA, October 26.—Emilio Abello, who has been appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday took the oath of office before assuming duties of his new post.

In the evening, the newly-appointed Foreign Vice-Minister held a 30-minute conference with Claro M. Recto, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to discuss affairs of the new Ministry.

Prior to his appointment Mr. Abello served as Assistant Commissioner of Justice under Teofilo Sison Commissioner of Justice.

The new Foreign Vice-Minister who hails from Negris Occidental Province, was born on January 14, 1907.

LARGE AMOUNT OF FISH CAUGHT OFF PERAK COAST

Total Catch During One Year Registers ¥40.Million; Ranks No. 1 in Malai

Domei

IPOH, October 26.—During the past 12 months, the total catch of coastal fishing in Perak has amounted to ¥40,000,000. Perak is the largest producer of fish in the whole of Malai, now that Trengganu and Kelantan, which occupied first and second places respectively, have been incorporated into Thai territory.

Some 7,000 fishermen comprising mostly of Malaians have come back each day with a sizeable catch of mackerel, prawn and crab in hundreds of small craft, but by improvements of technique as well as equipment the catches still can be considerably increased.

Meanwhile, it was revealed that the South Sea Trading Company has decided upon a fisheries section. The Company's seven fishing boats built recently will start operating from Pangkor Island next month.

A part of the catch will be distributed to Penang and Province Wellesley, while the remainder is to be salted and smoked and sent to Shonan.

Asia League Makes Revisions

The East Asia Development League of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has decided on the readjustment of its structure on a smaller but more compact basis. As a result, the present four bureaus and 10 departments will be reduced to two bureaus and seven departments. The General Affairs and Practise Bureaus will be created. At the same time, about 40 per cent of the present number of officials and employes are expected to be reduced.

Venice Named Capital

Domei

BERLIN, October 25.—The Fascist Republican Government of Italy announced today that Venice has been selected as its capital, according to a Rome dispatch received here.

WAR MINISTER'S REPORT

(Continued from Page 1)

Air Units in cooperation with our Navy Air Units have raided distant enemy air bases and cooperated with the land forces in their operations against the enemy, while, meanwhile, protecting our rear bases and convoys, thus incessantly fighting on the first line. Recent air combat data, as well as those of earlier periods, show that for every plane damaged on our side the enemy has suffered several shot down or wrecked. Our air officers and men, by dint of valor and superior skill, are constantly achieving brilliant results in the various local engagements.

Our land units, too, are perservering, indomitable and matchless in the face of adversity, and are surmounting all difficulties as if they do not exist. Against overwhelming odds, they are constantly manifesting the unalloyed stuff of which they are made. In the battles in the New Guinea area since June, they have shot down about 500 enemy planes, sunk or wrecked 18 enemy warships, about 40 transports and more than 50 other vessels. In land fighting they have inflicted casualties to the enemy totalling 14,000 officers and men or more, besides capturing numerous guns and rifles.

I need hardly point out that the operations in these areas are being carried out in the face of deadly heat, infectious diseases and barren soil. Both our forces and the enemy must overcome malaria, dengue fever and other malignant diseases. As we cannot rely on supplies on the spot all the necessary materials must be sent to these remote areas. The hardships of our officers and men on the first lines can well be imagined. The enemy, too, are suffering heavily. From admissions of prisoners and other sources we gather that the enemy officers and men on the first line are leading lives hardly to be envied, seized by malignant diseases, even by mental derangement. They seem unable to endure any long first-line service. The damage to the enemy, therefore, is apparently quite severe. In particular, they seem to have suffered extremely heavy losses in manpower.

As regards the situation in the Solomons area, I understand that the Navy Minister will submit a report later.

Thirdly, I shall give an account of the situation in the southern area.

I believe you are well-informed as to the intensifying tendency of the air campaign on the Burma front. Even since the coming of the rainy season in June, the enemy air attacks have not appreciably subsided, the total number of attacking planes counted each month being about 1,000. In September the number increased to 1,600 planes. Thus air engagements in that area are continuing with increasing ferocity.

The enemy air strength in this area is estimated at 1,000 planes in first-line service. Its strategy is mainly to cut our communications with the rear and, from time to time, to carry out blind-bombing of cities and towns with a view to disturbing our rear. Our Army air force is well defending the air over Burma, French Indo-China, Thailand and Malai over a vast area with a comparatively small strength. It is also patrolling the Bay of Bengal and the seas off Sumatra and Java. In the interval it is carrying out raids on enemy bases in northwestern Australia.

Our land forces have suddenly struck at the Chungking Army in Yunnan Province, launching an offensive in mid-October and surrounding a powerful enemy unit on the Nu River front and inflicting a severe damage to the Chungking regulars in that area. The campaign is still in progres.

A counter-offensive on Burma is a scheme often vaunted by the enemy and signs of such stirrings are steadily growing more marked. The Army is strengthening its defense in that area, therefore, and are leaving nothing undone that would conduce to that end.

I am glad to report that peace and order is being maintained quite satisfactorily throughout the south.

Fourth, I will tell of the situation in the China and Manchoukuo areas, and in Japan Proper.

The enemy air forces in China, counting both the American and Chungking, are estimated to total about three or four hundred, and their backbone is formed by the Americans who have powerful, long-distance bombers. Needless to say, they are planning to raid Japan Proper. Since July, the Army has been attacking successively Chungking, Chuchow, Lingling, Kienow, Paochi, Kweilin, Kunming and other bases of enemy activity, has dealt them great blows and smashed their plans, and thus is forming the first lines of the defenses of Japan Proper. The situation is such, however, that even a moment of relaxed watchfulness cannot be allowed.

The battle results attained in the air since late July in that area are about 124 enemy planes shot down or damaged, 18 vessels sunk or damaged, and numerous military establishments destroyed. Our losses have been about 40 planes.

Continuous punitive operations are being conducted in the land operations in China. In contrast to Chungking's boasts, the enemy's morale is gradually becoming lower, and in pace with the progress of our measures directed toward China, the number of prisoners taken and those who voluntarily give themselves up is increasing greatly. The Army is continuing still greater pressure against the enemy and is driving forward to smash the enemy's morale.

Quiet is being maintained in the Manchoukuo area and there is no change in the solidity of the defenses there.

Of the attacks being directed toward Japan Proper from various directions, as I have said before, the men on the first lines are actively holding down the enemy and have also put everything in readiness and are defending Japan Proper. At the same time the Defense Units in Japan Proper, too, are maintaining watch day and night. These facts, you all see; the one hundred million people all driving forward in their duties in order to make the defenses of Japan Proper steel-solid.

Fifth, I will tell you of the situation of the Military Administration in the occupied areas in the Southern Regions.

The Military Administration in the occupied areas in the Southern Regions continues to progress satisfactorily, even judging from the impressions I gained during my recent tour of inspection, short as it was. Particularly, the various peoples being ruled, who have been given fair and just measures one after another, understand Japan's true intentions, and are cheerfully, in their given parts, directing their efforts for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. For example, floods of volunteers have come forward for the Volunteer Defense Units in Java and Sumatra, various industries have been revived or developed, and also in the construction of wooden ships, the people are actively engaged. Peace and order too are being maintained in an extremely good way. I think all of these facts show clearly that the native inhabitants are cooperating from their hearts.

The main stress of the Military Administration at the present is laid on a structure immediately ready for war and measures are particularly being taken on the strengthening of the defense setup, the putting in order of transportation and communications, the bettering of air defense facilities of the important productive establishments, and the strengthening of local self-sufficiency. In the strengthening of local self-sufficiency, not only is the range of weapon repairing and the local self-supplying of weapon materials being expanded, but the construction and transferring of facilities for manufacturing and rolling iron and of producing cement are also being effected. I believe firmly that in pace with the construction of facilities for the production of daily necessities, the local self-sufficiency power will take a great move upward.

I have just told you the war situation in the various areas and the state of the Military Administration in the occupied areas. Through all this what is most urgent at the present time is the increasing and strengthening of air fighting power and the expansion of the control of the air.

As you know, the trend of the war situation at the present depends most on the extent to which control of the air is gained. Particularly, because of the special character of the geography of East Asia, the situation we face now shows that clearly.

As I have already said, our Air Units are always gaining favorable war results in sectional, tactical fighting, and we also hold an advantageous strategic position for air fighting. By bringing about a further increase and strengthening of fighting power, the way to absolute victory becomes clear in itself.

The Army is pointing to the destruction of the Anglo-American air power by studying tactics unique to the Japanese, and at the same time using every idea concerning quantity.

I desire of all of you to give still greater and still more complete cooperation concerning the epochal increase and strengthening of air fighting power.

Numerous difficulties, of course, can be expected to lie in the path of the war, but we must impress upon our minds that the enemy's sufferings are still greater than ours. Under the August Virtues, the Army, in close cooperation with the Navy, will keep pace with the present situation by effecting measures for absolute victory and will drive forward in preparations for active operations in the future.

In conclusion, I offer my most profound condolences to those loyal souls who have fallen on the various battlefields, and at the same time, offer my deepest sympathy to their families, and thank the people for their always earnest support.

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Publisher and Printer .... SHOICHI KAWAMURA

NEW REGIME STRIKES TERROR INTO BRITISH

Possible Moves by Enemy in India Following Subhas Bose's Move Analyzed

At a time when war clouds are gathering over the Burmese-Indian border, the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India and the commencement of India's armed fight for freedom are striking terror into the British, says a Rangoon dispatch dated October 24 to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Dwelling on the significance of the creation of the Provisional Government, the dispatch says that the epochal event does not simply mean that the independence move hitherto carried on by the Indians outside the country has been put on an organized basis. More than that, as is clear from its structure, the Provisional Government forms the backbone of the offensive, military and political, to be launched against the British in India.

In other words, the Indian independence movement, now definitely past the preparatory stage under the leadership of the Independence League, has set its first step forward as a powerful wing of the Imperial Forces in their drive against the British in India. Herein lies the real significance of the emergence of the Provisional Government.

All anti-British campaigns are now placed under the leadership of the Provisional Government and turned directly against British influence in India, and the Indian National Army, under able command, will unleash a fight against the very heart of the British forces in India, the dispatch avers.

Counter-Measures Analyzed

The dispatch then goes on to analyze the counter-measures likely to be taken by the British against the emergence of the Provisional Government of Free India. In the first place, since the British hold Subhas Chandra Bose in such dread, it is least conceivable that they will communicate the Provisional Government's declaration in full to the Indian populace. It may be recalled that, when Subhas Bose arrived in East Asia in June, the British banned all news in that connection, and it is expected that they will again resort to the same policy of secrecy regarding the establishment of the Provisional Government. However, with communication facilities what they now are, the historic declaration cannot fail to be transmitted to the Indian populace.

When the Indian people, thrilled by the declaration, rise eventually, the British will find it impossible to repress the uprising by their traditional method. What method will they adopt? Conceivably, they will release Mahatma Gandhi and other imprisoned leaders of the National Congress and give them some concessions in the hope of setting them against Subhas Bose and the Provisional Government. Such petty devices would be doomed to utter failure. Seeing that India's struggle for independence is the Mahatma's own life-long struggle, the release of the imprisoned leaders would produce the opposite effect of pouring oil on the fighting zeal of the Indian populace.

Possible British Methods

The method of political resistance conceivable for the British authorities to adopt is to make use of such elements as the All-India Muslim League led by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, which is still insisting on the enforcement of the Pakistan Scheme, the Hindu Mahasabha, which is seeking an opportunity to expand its influence by moves to secure the leadership in a coalition of all the elements, the Freedom League advocating gradual reforms, the communal parties and the industrial capital representatives of the National Congress, who were active in February at the time of the Gandhi fast, and to form a National Government out of them.

But the Indian people are well aware that a National Government on which the National Congress, with 4,400,000 members and enjoying the status among the Indians of being overwhelmingly the first party of the land, is not represented is absolutely meaningless and that such a Government would show no way at all out of the political impasse in which India is now finding itself.

The makeshift entente of the medium and smaller parties is arousing the bitter antipathy of the National Congress and is likely to strengthen the position of the Provisional Government of Free India in India itself. The only alternative left to the British, accordingly, is to break up the National Congress until no trace of it exists, by use of armed force, so as to prevent it from joining forces with the Provisional Government and to drive the Indian people to war with Japan, so that at the sacrifice of their blood British tyranny may be perpetuated.

Enemy Propaganda Active

With the arrival of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten as Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in South-eastern Asia, at New Delhi, the Anglo-American propaganda machinery has become active circulating flashy versions as to a general counter-offensive on Burma. But no matter how skilfully the British may maneuver the Indian people to fight the Japanese, the Anglo-Indian forces are certain to be beaten, because the Indians whom the brutal British send in advance of themselves have no desire to fight against their saviors and comrades in the cause of Indian independence. The British are bound to repeat the tragedy of Malai, of Burma and of the Arakan. Moreover, once hostilities break out, the Indian National Army will march on India.

A New Delhi broadcast on October 12 said:

"Bombing of Indian cities by Japanese air units is inevitable and we must be prepared even for the occupation of India by Japanese land forces."

This warning should be interpreted as an expression of the British determination to turn India into a scorched earth, the pathetic position of Field-Marshal Viscount Archibald P. Wavell whose only hope of continuing the British rule of India and to save the British Empire is to fight the war against Indian independence.

Jungle Warfare Continues

In hot pursuit of the enemy, wiry Japanese troops tearing their way through dense undergrowth in the wilds of New Guinea where heavy fighting is at present taking place between the opposing forces. (By Courtesy of the War Ministry. Photo by Tomoaki Ato of the Army Press Corps.)

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA.

Urimaru Nobechi:

A pianoforte recital was given Monday evening at the Nippon Seinen Hall. Mr. Nobechi selected the Grand Polonaise and the 24 Preludes from Chopin, "The Frolic of the Water," "The Spirit of the Water" and the "Gnome" from Ravel, "Folkdance", "Festival" and others from Ifukube, and Liszt's Consolation and Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2.

With the possible exception of the 3rd and 4th groups of items, the program was pleasing as the pianist's artistic trend found its allies in the precision and elegance rather than in the dramatic side of the music. For that reason, Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody (No. 2), though far from reproachable, would have been perfect if he added a pinch of "grandioso" here and there and not a little of nonchalant vagaries all over the place. However, it was a great relief when he began with his Liszt's "Consolation" after the rather monotonous compositions by Ifukube; the repetition of a figuration in all its varieties would be most delightful if the figuration justifies such a treatment as in the case of Schubert or Mozart, otherwise it would sound hopelessly tedious.

Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra

The 2nd of the subscription concerts being the 249th performance of the 18th season, 1943-44, under the baton of Hisatada Otaka took place last Wednesday and Thursday at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program included Kiyohiko Kishima's Overture in A major, Saint-Saens' Piano Concerto No. 2 in G minor, Op. 22, R. Strauss' Death and Apotheosis, and Rimsky-Korsakow's Capriccio Espagnol. The soloist was Miss Kazuko Kusama. As usual, the same program was repeated for the two consecutive evenings to meet the vast demand of the musical public of the metropolis.

The auditorium was literally packed to capacity with an enthusiastic crowd on the second evening and incidentally, it was one of those ideally cool evenings that made both the performer and the audience doubtly appreciative of the musical art.

Among the audience that evening were to be seen people from China, Chosen, Manchoukuo and the South. It was a lovely atmosphere altogether; people from many lands gathered in this large hall seated expectantly to hear the music—that heavenly gift to mankind.

Miss Kusama, perhaps one of the most gifted young pianists in this country, played the Saint-Saens' Pianoforte Concerto with the Orchestra. In the Andante maestoso, her tone gained a sonority and depth not usually associated with this pianist, though her tone had been always round and velvety and free from hardness or brittleness. She certainly brought out some of the stately quality of the Movement very well indeed, but perhaps the best part of her performance was to be reserved in the following two Movements; here, her sense of flamboyancy came to the fore delightfully in addition to her natural poise and rhythmical flexibility.

Miss Kyo Ishii

A pianoforte-concert with the assistance of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra and Miss Kyo Ishii (mezzo-soprano) was given at the Hibiya Public Hall last Friday evening. Mr. Saito conducted throughout the program, which included The Marriage of Figaro Overture by Mozart, Takagi's Dance Elegant for Pianoforte and Orchestra, Three vocal items from Mahler, "Ich atmet' einen Linden duft," "Rheinlegendchen", "Urlicht, and Franck's Symphonic Variation for Piano and Orchestra.

The most musical part of the evening was the singing of Miss Kyo Ishii. Generally speaking, Mahler's songs are more literary than musical, but in the "Ich atmet' einen Linden duft," his melodic gift is at once evident. Miss Ishii gave some very charming turns of expression in the song, which naturally made one want to hear her in another kind of songs.

Judging from her last performance of Franck's Symphonic Variation, one did not quite understand why she selected this particular work, for she would have done much more justice to herself and to the audience by choosing a work more suited to her.

Graduation Concert

The 15th All Music Schools' Graduation Concert took place last Saturday Evening at the Hibiya Public Hall. Practically all the more important Music Schools in Japan took part in this Concert; each School was represented by one or two graduates from that school. The program was as follows:

The Tokyo Academy of Music was represented by S. Akimoto, tenor, accompanied at the piano by N. Ando, who sang two Japanese songs by Nobutoki; Fukumoto, violin, accompanied at the piano by Kuzuhara, played the second and the last Movements of Wieniawski Concerto in D minor, Op. 22; and H. Tamura, piano, played Chopin's Preludes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 19 and 20.

The Musashino School of Music: A. Koito, cello, accompanied at the piano by Aoki, played the Symphonic Variation by Boellmann; S. Shuto, piano, played Hungarian Rhapsody by Liszt.

The National School of Music: Kanha Kin, bass, accompanied at the piano by Nakazawa, sang two Japanese songs by Kosaku Yamada.

The State Higher School of Music: K. Sano, cello, accompanied at the piano by S. Tate, played Lalo's Cello Concerto.

The Central School of Music: T. Isomura, violin, accompanied at the piano by Y. Ito, played "The Memories of Young Days" by Sugiyama.

The Oriental School of Music: R. Matsuura, soprano, accompaniel at the piano by A. Yokokawa, sang two Japanese songs by Hirai and Hattori.

The Musical Department of the Nippon University of Art and Science: Nakano, tenor, accompanied at the piano by C. Kikuchi, sang a Japanese song by K. Yamada.

The Nippon Higher School of Music: T. Yanagawa, alto, accompanied at the piano by Y. Okada, sang "Lorelei" by Liszt and "Nursery Rhymes" by K. Yamada.

The Osaka School of Music: Y. Sugiura, soprano, accompanied at the piano by K. Setoguchi sang three songs by Hirai and K. Yamada.

The Musical Department of the Kobe Higher School for Girls: T. Toyoda, piano, played Liszt's "Boatman's Refrain" and a "Rondo" by Ozawa.

The Musical Department of the Mutual Adoration Girls' Higher School: Y. Kobayashi, piano, played Beethoven's Sonata, Appassionata, in F minor, Op. 57.

In spite of numerous participants, there were very few really gifted ones; Hiroshi Tamura piano, from The Tokyo Academy of Music, particularly distinguished himself with his clean playing of Chopin's Preludes and the impression left was a favorable one musically. T. Yanagawa, alto, from the Nippon Higher School of Music evinced some very good qualities as a singer and her rendition of the "Lorelei" by Liszt was particularly pleasing. On the whole, piano-playing was the best, next in order came female-singing and violin-playing, and cello-playing was the least good of all. The concert was sponsored by the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun.

Kenji Hinoki

There was a dance-recital at the Nippon Seinen Hall last Saturday evening. The program included several new creations. There was a novelty in the form of long preliminary commentaries by Mr. Hinoki before the recital proper on such subjects as "Art and national sentiment," "Classic dance and folk dance," "Dance from the racial point of view," etc.

"Why do we live?" he said, "and, unless we could answer this, we could not possibly answer the question 'Why does Art exist?'" Unfortunately, most of his dance creations did not quite answer all these fundamental questions clearly enough. Why did he select such musical backgrounds when there are hundreds of much better and certainly more inspired works written by the present Japanese composers?

Small Japanese Force Routs Foe in Clash Near Finschhafen

Lieutenant Sugino Leads 150 Men Into Enemy Position on South Bank of Song River Blasting Ammunition Dumps, Artillery Batteries

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, October 25.—Many are the tales of heroism occurring in the fighting around Finschhafen, New Guinea, which has become fiercer since October 16. This episode deals with the distinguished action of the company led by 24-year-old Lieutenant Kazuyuki Sugino, which drove into the enemy position on the south bank of the Song River and though small in number completely routed the foe.

Ordered to drive into the enemy position located in the area north of Finschhafen in coordination with other Japanese operations, Lieutenant Sugino started out with about 150 of his men. Taking advantage of the dark night on October 16, the Japanese soldiers advanced in boats toward the south bank of the Song River. At 2:30 a.m. on October 17, they drove into their objective.

Simultaneously, the enemy caught wind of the Japanese movement and from entrenched positions began to pour shells and bullets from land and bombs from the air into the ranks of the Japanese. In this fierce battle the sea was turned into a raging inferno and some Japanese boats were overturned.

However, Company Commander Sugino and his men, though small in number, drove into the midst of the enemy hordes and hacked away. The Australians, although huge and powerful-looking, were panic-stricken by the fury of the Japanese attack which was led by 24-year-old Lieutenant Sugino.

In this fight, three enemy anti-aircraft guns, four field guns, and two ammunition dumps were immediately blown up, and two anti-aircraft guns, two heavy machine-guns, and two rifles were captured.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant Sugino was wounded, and numerous other casualties occurred, but this served to heighten still further the fighting morale of the men. The battle was continued and because of this company's action the Japanese operations were able to progress favorably.

INDONESIANS HAPPY FOR PART SELF-RULE

Welfare Council Already Acting As Liaison Between Authorities and People

Domei

MEDAN, October 25.—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's promise that Indonesians would be allowed to participate in the work of administration first saw realization in Java and now it is Sumatra's turn.

In Java, the formal announcement on September 1 by the Japanese Military Administration that the Javanese will actively take part in the administration has seen the establishment of native Central and Regional Councils with the Central Council already having concluded its first session on October 20.

Not to be outdone, an Advisory Council is scheduled to be established in Atjehen consisting of three Ulema members and five non-Ulema members. This number may be increased by the Atjehen authorities upon consideration of groups and classes which may not be represented by the eight council members.

A council known as the Minangkabau Welfare Council already has been established at Padang consisting of 30 members, appointed by the Governor of the West Coast of Sumatra from among prominent trustworthy people representing all classes, to discuss and to convey to the authorities the people's feelings and opinions in a spirit of trust and frankness in all matters pertaining to Minangkabau land. The council was set up according to a decision announced about nine months ago and since then it has met several times.

Fulfilment of Prime Minister Tojo's promise in Sumatra as well as in Java, in face of the fact that alterations in the system of government are exceedingly difficult during wartime, is being welcomed by the people of Atjehen.

Join Kenkyukai

The two Imperial nominees to the House of Peers, Vice Admiral Ken Terashima and Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki on Monday joined the Kenkyukai whose membership now totals 165.

Concert Calendar

A concert under the auspices of the Takeuchi, Nakatani and Kondo Music Offices, Thursday, October 28, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes soprano solo by Miss Miyeko Kako; violin solo by Kenshu Wanibuchi; 'cello solo by Takashi Kurata; piano solo by Susumu Nagai; tenor solo by Tamotsu Kinoshita. The piano accompaniments by Miss Yasuko Tani and Shinichi Takata.

The ninth subscription concert by the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Hideo Saito, Thursday, October 28, at 1:30 and 6:30 p.m. at the Tokyo Gekijo. The soloist: Takashi Kurata, 'cello. The Shochiku Ballet Troupe will also appear. The program includes Haydn's Symphony "Military". ('Cello and Orchestra: Bruch's "Kol Nidrei", Popper's Hungarian Rhapsody"); J. Strauss' Waltz-Voice of Spring; Sibelius' Finlandia; (Ballet with orchestra: Kojiro Kofune's "Dream"; Intermezzo-Schubert's Military March; Weber's Invitation to the Dance").

A ballet and Japanese dance evening, featuring the Yusaku Azuma and his ballet troupe, Sumi Hanayagi dance troupe and the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Kojiro Kofune, Friday, October 29, matinee at 1 p.m., and soiree at 6 p.m., at the Tokyo Gekijo. The program includes Symphony: Overture-Military March; Saint-Saens' Bacchanale from Samson et Dalilah; Ballet: Chopin's Les Sylphides; Japanese dance: "Wanasa Otome Monogatari".

The 12th Music Concours sponsored by the Mainichi Shimbun, assisted by the Education Ministry and Board of Information. String instruments, violin and 'cello and orchestra compositions: Monday, November 1, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes 'cello solo by Katsuro Washio; violin solo by Fujio Abe; Koji Toyoda, Miss Toyoko Uyeno, Miss Itoko Hoshiide; Orchestra compositions by Mareo Ishigeta, Yasuo Ibaraki, Mamoru Shimizu, Masuo Kondo. The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Kazuo Yamada will play the orchestra numbers.

The vocal concert of the 12th Music Concours, Thursday, November 4, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The players include Miss Yuriko Miyoshi, Miss Sumiko Kami, Miss Natsuyo Akama, Miss Mariko Takahara, Miss Haruko Asakura, sopranos; Miss Nobuko Yajima, Miss Aiko Akagi, mezzo-sopranos; Ichiro Nakano, Rin Shochu, tenors; S. Moriyama, baritone, Tadasuke Seki, bass.

The piano concert of the 12th Music Concours, Friday, November 5, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloists include Miss Toshiko Morita, Miss Yoshiko Takeuchi, Miss Aiko Nagatoji, Miss Reiko Eto, Miss Naoko Katsuzu, Miss Kazuko Ishihama, Miss Chiyoko Furufuji, Miss Teruko Kobayashi.

A piano duo concert by Miss Sumiko Tanaka and Kikushi Tanaka, Monday, November 8, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The orchestra under the baton of Midori Hosokawa. The program includes Mozart's Sonata in D major, Grieg's Mozart Sonata No. 15; Bach's Concerto in C major (with orchestra); Brahms' Variations on theme of Schumann.

The fourth violin recital by Hiroshi Hatoyama, accompanied by Makoto Kurokawa and Miss Teruko Amada, at the piano, Thursday, November 11, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Brahms' Waltz, Lalo's Symphonie Espagnole, Yamada's "Karatachi-no-Hana"; Konoye's "Chin-chin Chidori; Narita's "Hamabe-no-Uta; Sarasate's Zigeunerweisen.

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Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1943

'The Certainty of Our Victory'

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's address before the 83rd Session of the Imperial Diet yesterday was a monument of strength and reassurance to the Japanese nation. The fact that there was no necessity for him say anything novel or spectacular, that he had no need of resorting to harangue or frenzied oratory, in itself proves how steadily and successfully the Government is progressing in its work of prosecuting the war. Although he did emphasize the crucial character of the present stage of the war, although he did reiterate the determination of the Government to speed the heroic measures designed to augment greatly the nation's fighting strength, although he did call for the wholehearted cooperation of the entire population, the calm and deliberate tone of his remarks left no question as to his unperturbed confidence in ultimate victory, a confidence which the entire nation likewise shares.

His analysis of the present war situation as a whole furnishes the reason for the solid strength of his attitude. The United States and Britain, having already been overwhelmingly defeated in the early stages of the war, are now confronted by a Japan whose fighting strength is rapidly being still further expanded as all the peoples throughout the vast area of Greater East Asia unite in ever increasing cooperation with her and as the untold resources of this rich region are steadily being transformed into effective fighting power. Against such an unassailable position as Japan has already built up, the frenzied counter-offensive of the enemy can only result in a smashing of all his efforts. To be sure, the developing intensity of the fighting calls for a continued strengthening of Japan's internal national structure, but the sweeping measures which the Government has already inaugurated and which the present session of the Diet is expected to augment are bound to perfect Japan's structure for certain victory.

Particularly in the construction of an invincible Greater East Asia is the situation most heartening. Not only have the United States, Britain, and their satellite the Netherlands been completely expelled, but Burma and the Philippines have already gained their independence, other regions in the South have been accorded unprecedented political responsibility, and the older nations like Thailand and Manchoukuo are steadily progressing in every field, materially and spiritually. To these lands Prime Minister Tojo extended the assurance of continued and augmented cooperation and assistance which can only mean the further increase of the already remarkable results.

With regard to the Republic of China, in addition to the regeneration and restoration of its long-lost powers which have already taken place, Prime Minister Tojo made the significant announcement that the final materialization of the fundamental revision of the Basic Treaty between Japan and China, which had been previously promised, was now imminently at hand. With regard to India also, Prime Minister Tojo announced that the significant new developments toward independence as exemplified in the recent formation of the Provisional Government of Free India would be given every possible impetus and support by Japan.

These achievements conclusively demonstrate, as the Prime Minister stated, that "the great ideal underlying the foundation of our Empire, that of enabling all nations each to have its proper place and all peoples to live in peace and security, is being realized step by step." It means that East Asia has now immutably come into its own and "is making a vigorous start as the vanguard in the construction of a new world based on ethical principles."

Well did the Prime Minister therefore affirm: "In the light of the developments in our operations since the outbreak of war and when at this time we realistically take a long view of the conditions in Greater East Asia and the general situation of offense and defense on our side and in the enemy camp, we are fortified still more in our conviction in the certainty of our victory."

U.S. Navy Day

The United States, led by the rapacious, power-hungry Franklin Delano Roosevelt, celebrates its Navy Day today, a day marking the birthday of F.D.R.'s imperialistic minded relative, Theodore Roosevelt. Aside from bringing to mind the Pearl Harbor debacle, the U.S. Navy Day is a significant reminder to the rest of the world that the United States navy is definitely pledged to the attainment of one aim: world domination, the rule of American imperialism enforced by floating steel fortresses.

Theodore Roosevelt wanted a big navy to enforce his "Big Stick" policy; F.D.R. wants it for the same purpose, but on a vastly bigger scale. "Teddy" took the Monroe Doctrine to mean that he could keep the Central and South American countries in line with warships; Franklin is more ambitious—he feels it incumbent upon himself to police the entire world with his battleships. And let it be noted that by the "world" Franklin has in mind the British Empire as well. He is fully aware that Britannia no longer rules the waves, and he is determined to profit by it.

Gone are the days when Americans, at least the Americans running the country, believed, as Washington did, that America should stay out of the affairs of others and tend strictly to its own. Buried in the dim recesses of the now-forgotten past is that spirit of tolerance and nation-building which once made America great. The America of today, with its accentuation on meddlesome interference, cocky arrogance and imperialistic domination, is a menace to world peace, a threat to world justice and happiness.

America, blessed with enough territory and resources within its own borders to ensure a plentiful supply of necessities for peace-time life and threatened by no one, was unable to let well enough alone. It refused to recognize the legitimate needs of other nations, and in the palmy days of "Dollar Diplomacy" went to unwonted lengths to step on the toes of others. It was in this belligerent frame of mind that the United States, in connivance with Britain, rejected Japan's just requests at the Washington Conference and again at the London Conference. In these conferences, the United States impudently attempted to throttle the growth of Japan.

Then, confident in the might of its navy, the United States deliberately provoked trouble in East Asia, did everything in its power to keep the fires of war burning in Europe, coldly and calculatingly threw the entire world into the greatest war in history. It envisioned a fleet in every one of the seven seas, saw itself master of the earth. That it guessed wrong does not appear to have been realized even yet by the master-minds at Washington. The same inordinate ambition is still held by Roosevelt & Company, and until the day comes when they realize that they have overstepped their bounds, the United States will remain humanity's most implacable foe of peace.

But to a world aroused, to Japan and to all of Greater East Asia, Pearl Harbor was just the first answer to the challenge of that menace. American ships are going down as fast as they can be built and they will continue to go down. The Japanese Navy is prepared, ready and active. German U-Boats still send a shudder into American spines. To the Americans celebrating Navy Day, the slogan might well be "Remember Pearl Harbor," for there will be other Pearl Harbors, other battles in the future to spell the final death-knell of America's vaunted fleets.

A Year Ago Today

October 27, 1942

The spectacular results scored by the Japanese Naval Forces in the Battle of the South Pacific has caused the Fortune magazine to feature an open letter to President Roosevelt demanding that Washington be purged of its incompetent leaders including Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson in order to turn the tide of the war in favor of the United States.

* * *

For the purpose of discussing effective measures for the completion of the wartime structure of North China to contribute to the cause of the War of Greater East Asia, the third national convention of the Hsinmin Society opened in Peking today attended by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government at Nanking and six other leading members of the Chinese National Government.

Hongkong Trade Development

(From The Hongkong News)

The sincere desire of the authorities to ensure that the people of Hongkong should not suffer from lack of daily essentials and the strenuous efforts they are making to secure a free and smooth flow of goods into this territory are evidenced in the several trade pacts and agreements which have already been concluded, or which are in the process of being concluded, with neighboring ports in South China.

The progress that has been made in the development of light industries in Hongkong, however, has made it possible now for the authorities to negotiate with neighboring regions for trade agreements which will enable the people here to be kept well supplied with those necessities for which they have had to depend on foreign countries. This satisfactory state of affairs has been reached as a result of the simultaneous development of production and industry in South China. This development has made such rapid strides that most of Hongkong's requirements can now be procured from South China and other countries in the Southern Regions and a balanced interchange of goods in the way of imports and exports can now be regarded as assured, though the effective operation of these pacts to satisfy all demands will take some little time before their benefits are fully apparent.

These trade pacts and agreements are, however, all part and parcel of Japan's plans for making the Greater East Asia Sphere one of real common prosperity for everyone. The development of the light industries in Hongkong, such as cloth, cotton goods, rubber shoes, cigarettes and matches and several other locally manufactured goods should soon reach a stage where there will be sufficiently large quantities for export as well as for local use. In exchange, Hongkong will import such goods as fruit, grain, live-stock, dairy products and other foodstuffs and necessities which will preclude the possibility of any shortage being experienced and ensure that living conditions become stabilized. Once these trade agreements begin to work smoothly, commodity prices will come toppling down and price control can be far more easily established to guarantee benefits for everyone.

Burma's Need of the Hour

(From the Greater Asia)

Burma today is sovereign and independent and the Burmese are a free people. But the war is still on and by the circumstances of Burma being placed on the actual western front of the East Asia War Zone her strategical importance cannot be gainsaid. Such being the case, the responsibilities of the Burmese have have also grown in proportion and the eyes of all East Asia are naturally turned toward this western front which is to play a vital role in this vital war.

In order not only to stabilize Burma's independence as a sovereign State but also to prosecute this war to its successful conclusion, it is essential that the Burmese should have complete solidarity in every respect among themselves.

To win the War of Greater East Asia should be the one and only aim of the Burmese and toward this end they should direct all their efforts. The enemies who exploited and sucked the blood of the Burmese by their divide and rule and various other policies thus bringing the degeneration of the Burmese people should be pursued relentlessly and dealt a staggering and crushing blow.

The precious policy of the New Burmese Government based on "One Blood, One Voice and One Leader," is really much to be appreciated. The importance of putting into operation the self-same policy in Burma, especially among the real masses inhabiting the rural areas, i.e. in the 40,000 villages throughout the country, cannot be too lightly stressed. It is also gratifying to learn that the Government is planning and finding out ways and means to make the policy effective for the proper realization of the people's present position as an independent nation. Burma has now freedo mand her own government and to maintain her own government and to maintain her existence as an independent nation of the world, she should have to go all out in this war. The more fortunate and educated people in towns should take upon themselves that it is their national duty and responsibility to convey their knowledge and acquirements to those masses. If possible the townsfolk should see to it that their knowledge is imparted to these village people as they happen to come across during their official or unofficial capacities.

Realizing their war aims and its purpose, it is the duty of the Burmese to put all their energies in redoubling their war efforts without losing time. Needless to mention here that if they have to realize the object of setting a lead to the other component parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Burmese people should be selfless and self-sacrificing. Their hearts, souls and lives should be centered on this one object. As the other members of the Sphere are also directing their efforts toward this end, the Burmese should maintain complete harmony with them for the success of the war. It is time to show to the world how the Burmese really deserve to be independent after all the dark days they have passed through. And while the Government is earnestly engaged with the heavy and arduous task of prosecuting the war and rebuilding the nation, the people on their part should not neglect their duties.

Their future role is chalked out and they should pursue it to its very end. Apart from strengthening and expanding the armed forces, construction services, national services, etc., it is the duty of every Burmese to exert his powers and influence over the rural people whose enlightenment and awakening really counts for the country's benefit. The bolstering up of Burma's fighting strength could well be achieved in her sturdy and valiant country-folks and all efforts should be made to tap this source up.

Nothing Short of Chimera

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

Destruction almost daily, of enemy forces in the Southwest Pacific is indicative of the recklessness with which the Anglo-Americans are trying to make some headway in their plans to regain lost ground in this arena of war. But the severe losses which continue to be inflicted on them on an ever-growing scale should convince the farseeing that these counter-attack plans will, in the end, prove to be nothing short of chimera.

Having worked their wartime production to its peak and having therefore assembled some equipment and forces in whatever territory is left to them in the Southwest Pacific, the Anglo-Americans, in particular the Yankees, are going all-out in an attempt to gain a favorable decision before the much-dreaded decline in their war production sets in. That decline is as inevitable with dwindling reserves and all sources of resources cut off, as the eventual defeat of the Anglo-Americans.

Enormous losses are being suffered by the Americans in the Southwest Pacific, and while the Yanks may be able, for the time being, to replace material losses, they will before long find their fighting power emanciated by their immense losses in trained personnel—such as bomber crews, fighter pilots, and those who man their warships and transports, to say nothing of the ground forces wiped out, incapacitated or taken prisoner by Japan defenders.

Strategically, the Anglo-Americans are at a great disadvantage. Australia and New Zealand are isolated, and many thousands of miles away from the United States and Britain. The foremost Japanese Forces in the Southwest Pacific, on the other hand, have a myriad of bases, each well-nigh self-sufficient, directly behind them, and the proximity of these bases to one another makes the sea-lanes connecting them with the greater centers of production in the rear comparatively safe.

Just how futile have been the efforts of the anti-Axis in the Southwest Pacific is clear from the lack of gain of any consequence which has attended their counter-attack operations to date. Tens of thousands of trained men, hundreds of thousand tons of ship bottoms and thousands of aircraft have sallied forth from Australia and New Zealand only to be destroyed by Japanese Forces in the Southwest Pacific, and whatever gains the Anglo-Americans have thus far been able to claim are of no great importance viewed from the broad strategy of war, and at best of temporary value.

How alert and efficient are the defenses of the areas occupied by Japan in the Pacific area is amply proved by the enormous losses inflicted on the Anglo-Americans on land, at sea and in the air. As these losses continue to mount, so will the chances of the enemy in gaining a favorable decision decrease—in inverse ratio.

Fruits of Wisdom

A good name will wear out; a bad one may be turned; a nickname lasts forever.—Zimmermann.

* * *

It is better to create than to be learned; creating is the true essence of life.—Niebuhr.

INDIA'S PRODUCTION OF IRON, STEEL TOLD

Tata Works Said to Be the Largest in Country

(From the Kokusai Graph)

Spurred by the exigencies of the present war, India has become a world production center of iron and steel. As such it has assumed the burden of being the arsenal of the Indian Ocean for Britain.

India's heavy industries have come to assume importance as a munitions supply base for the defense of British possessions centering on the Indian Ocean and in Western Asia of late years. The basis of that heavy industry which saw phenomenal development is the iron manufacturing industry.

The iron manufacturing industry of India saw development in the area between the States of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa which is noted as a source of iron ore and coal. The most important company is the Tata Corporation which alone produces 65 per cent of India's iron and 80 per cent of its steel.

Founded by the Indian capitalist I. N. Tata in the year 1907, the company at this time was the first to establish a modern iron manufacturing company which heretofore bordered on the primitive.

Capitalized at 105,200,000 rupees (all paid-up), the Company possessed a few years ago as iron smelting facilities one 1,200 ton, one 1,000-ton, one 400-ton and two 750-ton blast furnaces altogether five in all. It had a capacity of producing 1,250,000 tons of iron yearly. The company also had three 200-ton and three 250-ton steel furnaces in addition to 1,000-ton mixed blast furnace. The yearly potential output of steel was 1,150,000 tons while its steel rolling capacity was 1,100,000 tons annually.

Has Modern Factories

Having as it did modern manufacturing factories, the company produced extensively small arms, machine-guns, light and heavy field guns, anti-tank guns and anti-aircraft guns. It is reported moreover, that lately a special steel factory of the latest type was constructed in Bombay.

The Indian Iron and Steel Works, with a capital of 50,000,000 rupees of which 25,000,000 rupees are paid up, has its smelting works in the Hilapur factory which possess two 750-ton blast furnaces and two others of 450-tons at another foundry totaling four in all. Its potential production capacity of iron is 850,000 tons yearly. In steel production facilities the company owns a casting foundry capable of 3,100,000 tons yearly.

On the other hand the Bengal Iron and Steel Works does not possess iron smelting facilities and receives its motive power and iron ingots from the India Iron and Steel works. Capitalized at 100,000,000 rupees, 37,000,000, of which are paidup the company specializes in the manufacture of steel. It has three 250-ton and one 100 ton open-hearth furnaces besides one mixing furnace of 600-ton capacity and yearly produces 300,000 tons of steel and 250,000 tons of steel material.

The Mysore Steel Manufacturing Works has one 80-ton blast furnace for smelting pig-iron and has a yearly output of 25,000 tons. In steel facilities the company has one open-hearth and three electric furnaces and can produce 20,000 tons of special steel yearly.

The figures cited above are those pertaining to actual output just prior to the outbreak of the European war. Rapid expansion since the war undoubtedly has taken place the 1939 steel production calculated at 3,000,000 tons, but it is conceded that its actual production reaches 5,000,000 tons at the present time.

Thus, India's steel industry which for many years remained but a supply source of pig-iron for the British Isles has now become a world iron and steel production center with the outbreak of the present World War.

READERS IN COUNCIL

The Azores, Norway and Ireland

To the Editor:

Your interesting and apposite article appearing in this evening's issue on the seizure of the neutral Azores, recalls the defiance by Churchill of the neutrality of Norway, when he laid mines within Norwegian waters in order to trap German vessels which used that friendly passage, as they were perfectly entitled to do. That act was the direct occasion for the wide extension of the sphere of war, and for the serious impairment of all neutral security.

Do you know what I should have said to Churchill, had I been approached as a Portuguese Minister with a request for bases in the Azores? I should have said: "Mr. Churchill, have you the use of ports on the South and West coasts of Ireland? And if not—as you have not—ask Ireland for bases before you come to Portugal!"

Z

October 25.

The Famine in India

By Our Political Commentator

Part IV

The difficulty of importing food and the lack of effective measures for increased production make an efficient control of the distribution of food imperative, but the control in this regard is, as already noted, very defective.

The step pressing for immediate adoption is to ensure the smooth movement of food from "over-supply" regions to "short" regions, but provincial sectionalism is proving a serious impediment. In December last year, the Indian Government established the Food Department with a view to promoting the fair distribution of food in all parts of India. The original plan was for the new Department to take over from the Provinces the right of the purchase of all surplus stocks of food. This scheme fell through on account of the opposition of the provincial governments.

As an alternative plan, it was laid down that each Province should establish an organ for the adjustment of the food supply, but not all provinces have acted upon this scheme. Some provinces are as intent as ever on the accumulation of stocks for its own exclusive use. With the provincial governments in this mood, any effective nationwide control of foodstuffs must be said to be well-nigh impossible.

Hoarding Must Stop

Nothing short of the rigorous exercise of authority on the part of the Government would remedy the defective control of supply. Although such a procedure may break down provincial sectionalism, there will still be a grievous lack of supply, unless an effective end is put to the widespread hoarding of foods practised by landowners and merchants. The absolute shortage of food, the intensification of inflation and the absence of officially-fixed prices for foodstuffs are factors which combine to encourage landowners and merchants in their unscrupulous practise of hoarding foodstuffs with an eye to bigger profits.

On February 11, this year, the Indian Government issued a decree providing for heavy penalties on persons who might be found to be hoarding foodstuffs. It was so proclaimed that such persons should be arrested immediately and punished severely, the penalties to be inflicted taking the form of the confiscation of their whole property, etc. In view of the backwardness of Indian society, however, it seems that this punitive decree is not producing good results.

In short, none of the food measures being taken by the Indian Government is reaping the desired results. The collective results of these measures are at most negligible. The conclusion is thus inevitable that it is impossible to remove the food shortage in a short time. The food problem must remain a serious impediment to India's war effort, if it does not prove fatal to her fighting strength.

Anti-Inflation Measures

The food famine in India has been caused by a combination of the shortage of food supplies and the growth of inflation. If the situation is to be remedied, therefore, effective measures for combating inflation are imperative.

Since the basic cause of inflation is defrayal of huge war expenditure, it is self-evident that the fundamental remedy lies along the lines of a drastic cut in war expenditure, but such a course is impossible so long as India cooperates with Britain in the present war. If a big cut in war expenditure is impossible, the remedy must necessarily be sought in the regulation of consumption, the absorption of floating funds and the control of prices.

Of these three methods, the regulation of consumption is out of the question. The present state in which the people generally are reduced by inflation to dire distress, so much so that many are dying of starvation, embodies in itself a shocking form of the regulation of consumption. This leaves the absorption of the floating funds and the control of prices as the only courses available.

The speedy collection of the excess profit tax and the enforcement of a law for the control of capital are the steps taken by the Indian Government for the purpose of absorbing the floating funds.

According to a Delhi dispatch to the London Times, the Indian Government issued a Viceroyal decree in July ordering the speedy collection of the excess profit tax. It was intended that under this order some 1,000,000,000 rupees should be collected in several weeks. How this order has been carried out is not clear, but there is no doubt that this step has served to check the inflation of currency to some extent.

Control of Capital

The law for the control of capital was promulgated under Article 2 of the India National Defense Law of 1939. Its main aim is to prevent the indiscriminate establishment of mushroom companies, on the one hand, and to save, on the other, ignorant prospective investors from the loss in which they might otherwise be involved by the devices used by crafty companies to increase their capitals or effect reorganization by taking advantage of the present abnormal increase of profits. This law is also calculated to restrain inflation by making it obligatory on companies to obtain official permission in inviting subscription for shares, securities, etc.

1. Under the above-mentioned law, the following actions are forbidden except with previous official permission:

(a) To invite subscription for shares.

(b) To place securities on the market.

(c) To renew or redeem the securities falling due for payment.

2. For any company established in British India to invite subscription for shares anywhere in or outside British India without previous official permission.

3. To issue a prospectus or other documents in British India in order to place on the market or to invite subscription for securities without the accompanying statement of the sanction having been secured from the Indian Government.

4. To subscribe to securities issued by companies in and outside British India without the permission of the Indian Government.

The first step taken to check the rise in prices was to close the raw cotton market, and the next step was to prohibit forward transactions in gold and silver ingot and oil seeds.

Cloth Prices Pegged

For the direct control of prices, the maximum prices for the principal commodities were fixed. For instance, the maximum price for cotton cloth of the best quality was fixed at 2 rupees 3 annas per pound. For cotton cloths of different brands also the maximum prices were fixed according to their quality. These maximum prices have been in force since September 1. It is expected that the maximum prices will be fixed shortly for other commodities such as salt, oils for lighting, matches, drugs and coal. It is noteworthy that foodstuffs, which have seen the biggest rise in price, are excluded from the list of commodities for which the maximum prices are fixed.

Such are the measures now being taken by the Indian Government for combating inflation. Although lukewarm, these measures are, according to foreign telegrams, meeting with a measure of success. According to a New Delhi dispatch to the London Times, for instance, gold ingot which was at one time quoted at 96 rupees per tola fell below 80 rupees at the end of July. The index number of general wholesale prices, which had been rising steadily up to the middle of May, has become stationary since then. It is further reported that the rate of currency inflation has become slackened.

No Fundamental Change Yet

It is thus believed that the measures adopted by the Indian Government have been successful to some extent and the inexorable progress of inflation has been somewhat checked. This does not, however, mean any change in the basic situation. What has taken place is some slackening in the rate of currency inflation. There is no contraction of currency; the tendency of inflation persists. The prices, though temporarily stationary, threaten to resume the rising tendency at any moment.

Seeing that no restrictions are set on the defrayal of stupendous war expenditure, which is the main cause of inflation, and also that the currency and price policies so far applied are limited in scope, as already explained, it will be impossible to check inflation effectually, if it may be eased within limits temporarily. Much less will it be possible to contract currency or to lower prices. If the tendency of inflation cannot be checked, it must be impossible to check the rise in food prices.

It is a serious drawback in the policy of the Indian Government that the maximum prices are not fixed for foodstuffs for which they are most needed, but even if they were fixed, it would be impossible, in existing circumstances, to restrain the tendency of food prices.

To sum up, inasmuch as neither the food policy nor the policy for checking inflation is effectual in improving the situation in any fundamental manner, the future of the food problem depends a great deal on this year's crop situation. If favored by a bumper crop, the food situation may be relieved considerably, but, as a matter of fact, there is reason to believe that this year's harvest is as poor as last year's.

The ineffectual food policy, coupled with this year's poor harvest, will add to the gravity of the food problem. In such circumstances, the hoarding of food will be inevitable and the state of food supply will be rendered more deplorable. In short, there is no possibility of the speedy removal of the famine in India.

(End)